

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Logistics Operations School
Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools
Training Command
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F103

STUDENT OUTLINE

SL-3/TM-10/SL-4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Terminal Learning Objective: Given the billet of a maintenance management chief and the references, identify publications library allowance control procedures, to ensure adequate publications are on hand and current to the references.

2. Enabling Learning Objectives:

a. Given the billet of a maintenance management chief and the references, identify the types of publications, to ensure adequate publications are on hand and current per the references.

b. Given the billet of a maintenance management chief and the references, identify the characteristics of publications, to ensure adequate publications are on hand and current per the references.

OUTLINE

1. **THE SL-3.** The SL-3 is a listing of end item components and contains illustrations, technical data, and end item identification data on collateral and collection-type items within the Marine Corps. This listing is mainly used to identify components for inventory purposes.

a. Identification. SL-3's are identified by the item designator (ID) number of the end item to which they belong. A system consisting of more than one end item may have SL-3's published for each end item. Example: Shop Set, Fuel, Electric with Tester has SL-3-04042A for the Tester, Fuel Injector Pump and SL-3-06020A for the Shop Set, Auto, Fuel/Electric. Rigid accounting is required in order to perform proper inventories.

b. Composition. All SL-3's are basically set up in the same manner, with only the components being different within each separate SL-3.

(1) Preface. Information relating to the contents of the SL-3 are contained in the preface.

(2) Technical data. A comprehensive functional and technical description of the item of equipment.

(3) List of Components. The list of components section is divided into three categories: Supply system responsibility, collateral materiel, and using unit responsibility. Each of these sections are described in the preface of each SL-3. Each column of the list of components section is described as follows:

(a) Item Number. Indicates sequence of items appearing in the SL-3 for reference purposes only.

(b) National Stock Number. Contains the NSN for each item of supply, which is listed as a component to the end item. This should not be confused with the PCN for ordering the actual SL-3 publication or the NSN, which is listed on the front cover of the publication. This is the NSN that goes along with the ID number of the end item.

(c) Reference Designator/Figure Key (REF DESIG FIG-KEY). Refers the item to a circuit diagram or illustration.

(d) Model. Designates the specific application of components or assemblies to a specific model when the SL-3 covers more than one model of equipment.

(e) Item Identification. Listing of items in alphabetical sequence within category of responsibility.

(f) Unit of Measure. The measurement standard for an item listed within the SL-3 (may or may not be the same as the unit of issue).

(g) Quantity Used in Unit. The total quantity of an item in the unit of measure required for complete functional operation of the equipment.

c. The SL-3 Application

- (1) Determination of authorized components
- (2) Assembly of items for issue
- (3) Facilitation of inventory
- (4) Verification of completeness upon issue and receipt

d. Activity Responsibility

(1) Supply System Responsibility: A list of components, in alphabetical sequence, that are furnished with and must be turned in with the end item. Any item requiring replacement is the responsibility of the holding organization or using unit.

(2) Collateral Material: A list, in alphabetical sequence, of items that are supplied with the initial issue of the end item and are retained by the unit.

(3) Using Unit Responsibility: A listing of components to be requisitioned separately through the supply system when they are needed or applicable by the using unit. Using Units are also responsible for requisitioning the required publications to support the end item identified by the ID number shown on the cover of the SL-3. The end item will be complete when the total quantity of items, as applicable, shown in the SL-3 is on hand.

(4) 5th Echelon Rehabilitation Program: Major end items under this program will be evacuated under the provisions of the applicable Marine Corps Order with the items listed under Supply System Responsibility. Those items under the heading "Collateral Material" and using unit items shall be held by using organizations for application to the replacement end item.

2. THE TM-10 MANUAL

a. As the SL-3 provides us information about components for end items within the Marine Corps, we also use the Army's first echelon operators manual to account for certain components of various types of Motor Transport vehicles. This manual is commonly referred to as a "TM-10 manual".

b. Since the TM-10 manual is an operator publication, it contains a wide range information from operating instructions to stowage and sign guide.

c. The TM-10 manual usually covers a vehicle series, which may contain several types of vehicles. The M939, 5-Ton, Truck, 6X6, series of vehicles has ten different types of vehicles contained in this one TM-10 manual.

d. TM-10 Manual Components

(1) Basic Issue Items (BII) are the minimum essential items required to place and maintain a series of vehicles in operation. BII must accompany the vehicle during operation and whenever it is transferred between accountable officers. The illustrations will assist you in identifying each basic item. BII items are similar in nature to Supply System Responsibility items of the SL-3.

(2) Additional Authorized List (AAL) is a list of additional items authorized to support the series of vehicles. The identified items do not have to accompany your vehicle and do not have to be turned in with it. AAL items are similar in nature to Using Unit responsibility items of the SL-3.

(3) Usable On Code refers to the different types of vehicles within the series. Usable on Codes shows the owner of the principal end item exactly what components are associated with every different type of vehicle.

(4) The illustration number, national stock number, description, unit of issue, and quantity required have the same meaning as the SL-3.

3. THE SL-4. The SL-4 provides a listing of repair parts, assemblies, and subassemblies required to maintain and support a piece of equipment.

a. Identification. Like the SL-3, the SL-4 is identified by the ID number of the end item to which they apply. A system consisting of more than one end item may have SL-4's published for each end item. Example: Shop Set, Fuel, Electric with Tester has SL-4-02366C for the Air Conditioner, Base mounted, and SL-4-04042A Test, Fuel, Injector Pump, 220V.

b. Composition. Divided into table of contents, preface and four parts.

(1) Table of Contents. Provides a rapid method of locating the listing of repair parts within the assembly, component, or subassembly.

(2) Preface. Provides information on contents of the SL-4 (Read the preface).

(3) Part I (Item Identification Listing)

(a) Item Number. Sequence number in which each item appears in the SL-4.

(b) Model. Designates the specific application of items to a specific model when the SL-4 covers more than one model of equipment. If no code were provided, the item would be applicable to all models referenced.

(c) NSN. Provides the NSN for those items which have been assigned NSNs. When no NSN is provided, refer to part II of the SL-4 for the manufacturer's part number.

(d) Reference Designator/Figure Key. Relates a repair part to an illustration or circuit diagram.

(e) Indenture Code. Shows the relationship of a line item to the end item or to the preceding component, assembly, or subassembly.

(f) Item Identification. Provides the description and nomenclature for items.

(g) Unit of Measure. The measurement standard of an item listed within the SL-3/TM-10 MANUAL (always use the unit of issue in the management data listing when requisitioning these items).

(h) Quantity Per Application. The quantity of a specific part used to perform a specific application on the item.

(i) Quantity Per Equipment. The total quantity of a specific part used in the end item.

(j) SMR Code. Provides the source (procurement), maintenance, and recoverability characteristics of each item.

(4) Part II (Item Number Cross-Reference). Lists all items, which do not have NSNs, assigned referenced to a manufacturer's code and part number.

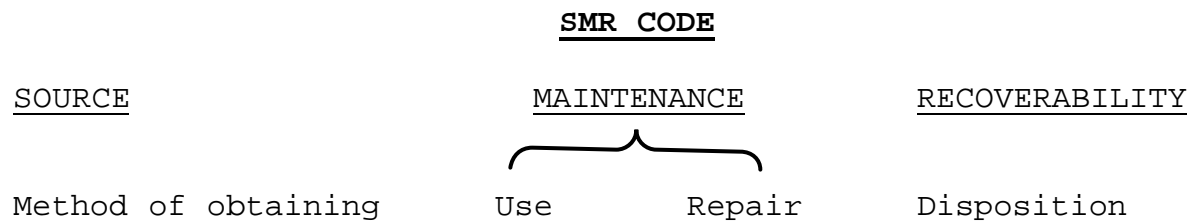
(5) Part III (NSN Cross-Reference). Cross-references items from NSNs to item numbers, part numbers, and manufacturer's code.

(6) Part IV (Part Number Cross-Reference). Cross-references part numbers to manufacturer's codes, item numbers, and NSNs.

4. THE SMR CODE

a. Purpose. The purpose of the source, maintenance, and recoverability (SMR) code is to provide information on each item relative to the method of obtaining the item; the lowest maintenance echelon authorized to install, manufacture, assemble and test the item; and whether or not the item is to be recovered or disposed of locally.

b. Construction. The SMR code consists of three elements.



(1) Source Code. The source code is a two-digit, alphabetical code used to identify the method of acquiring the item. There are a total of 21 source codes used in SMR code construction. Source codes are contained on pages ix and x of the SL-4.

(2) Maintenance Code. The maintenance code is divided into two areas, the use code and the repair code.

(a) Use Code. The maintenance use code is a one character, alphabetical code that identifies the lowest maintenance echelons authorized to remove, replace, and use the item. There are four use codes used in SMR code construction. Maintenance use codes are contained on page xi of the SL-4.

(b) Repair Code. The maintenance repair code is a one-character, alphabetical code used to indicate whether the item is to be repaired and identifies the lowest maintenance echelon level that can do complete repair on the item. The maintenance repair code reflected does not preclude some repair, which may be accomplished at a lower level of maintenance. There are seven repair codes used in the construction of the SMR code. Repair codes are on page xi of the SL-4.

(3) Recoverability Code. The recoverability code is a one-character, alphabetical code used to indicate the disposition action required on unserviceable items. There are seven recoverability codes used in the construction of the SMR code. Recoverability codes are contained on page xi of the SL-4 and the UM-4400-124.

REFERENCES :

1. SL-3-09471A
2. SL-4-09002A
3. ARMY TM 9-2320-272-10